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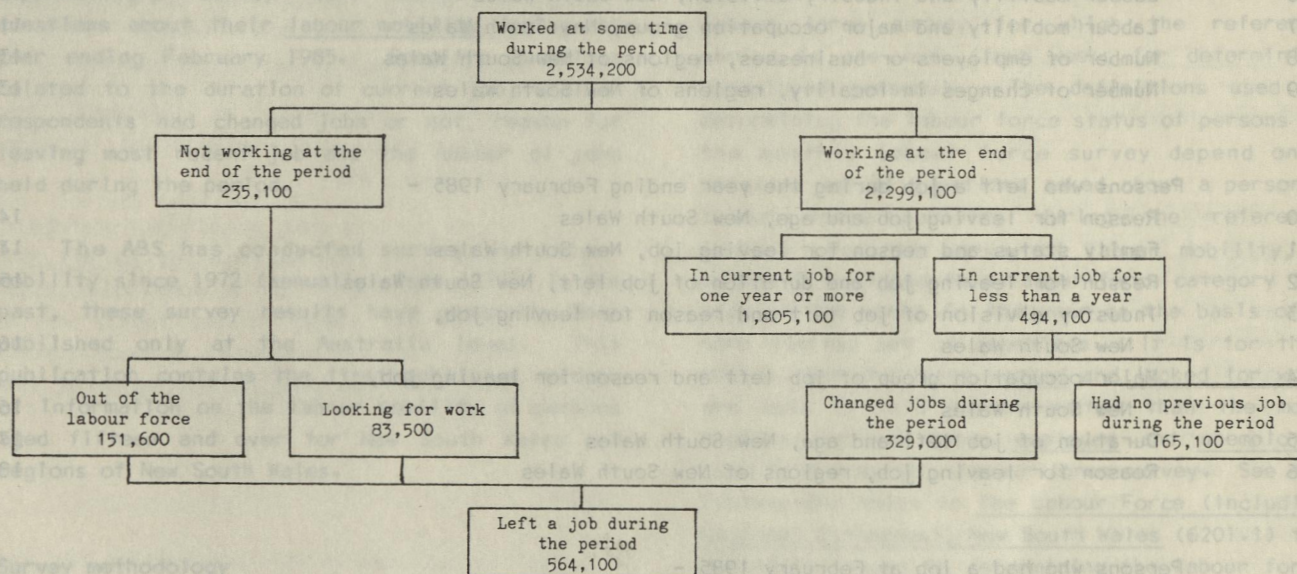
20 AUGUST 1986

LABOUR MOBILITY DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1985 NEW SOUTH WALES

INQUIRIES If you would like to obtain further information about these statistics, please ring Mr Monty Glass on (02) 268-4388; contact ABS Information Services on (02) 268 4611 at Level 3, St. Andrew's House, Sydney Square, Sydney; or write to the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Box 796 GPO, Sydney, N.S.W., 2001.

MAIN FEATURES

DIAGRAM 1. PERSONS WHO WORKED AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1985: LABOUR MOBILITY, NEW SOUTH WALES (see Tables 2 and 5)



- Of the 2,534,200 persons who worked at some time during the year ending February 1985, 364,900 persons (14.4 per cent) were job mobile. There was little difference between the job mobility of males (14.4 per cent) and females (14.3 per cent), however, as would be expected, married persons (11.2 per cent) were significantly less job mobile than not-married persons (19.5 per cent). (See Table 1.)
- During the year ending February 1985, 2,258,500 persons (89.1 per cent) had only one employer or business, 217,000 persons (8.6 per cent) had two employers or businesses, 37,800 persons (1.5 per cent) had three employers or businesses and 20,800 persons (0.8 per cent) had 4 or more employers or businesses (see Table 2).
- During the year ending February 1985, 115,600 persons (4.6 per cent) changed their job locality at least once while 2,418,600 (95.4 per cent) did not (see Table 3).
- The number of employers or businesses a person had during the year ending February 1985 fell significantly as age increased. Of persons aged 15 to 19 and 20 to 24, 18.6 and 18.8 per cent respectively had two or more employers or businesses during the year compared with only 4.2 per cent of persons aged 45 and over. (See Table 4.)
- Of the 329,000 persons who were working at the time of the survey and who had changed jobs during the year ending February 1985, 131,600 (40.0 per cent) had changed the industry division in which they held the jobs and 98,900 (30.1 per cent) had changed occupation group (see Tables 6 and 7).
- Employment reasons were given by the majority of persons as the reason for leaving a job during the year ending February 1985: with the reasons 'better business or job' and 'laid-off: no work' accounting for 17.5 per cent and 11.5 per cent respectively, of the 564,100 persons who left a job during the year (see Table 10).

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

The monthly population survey (which is described in The Labour Force (Including Regional Estimates), New South Wales (6201.1)) comprises the monthly labour force survey and, in most months, one or more supplementary topics. This publication contains some results for New South Wales of a supplementary survey run in association with the February 1985 labour force survey conducted throughout Australia.

2. Of the respondents to the labour force survey, those who fell within the scope of the supplementary survey were asked additional questions about their labour mobility during the year ending February 1985. Specific questions related to the duration of current job, whether respondents had changed jobs or not, reason for leaving most recent job and the number of jobs held during the period.

3. The ABS has conducted surveys on labour mobility since 1972 (annually since 1979). In the past, these survey results have generally been published only at the Australia level. This publication contains the first published release of information on the labour mobility of persons aged fifteen and over for New South Wales and regions of New South Wales.

Survey methodology

4. The monthly population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and covers about one-half of one per cent of the population of New South Wales. Information on sample design and selection is given in the Technical Note in The Labour Force, Australia, 1978 (6204.0).

Scope

5. The scope of this supplementary survey was restricted to persons in scope of the labour force survey and who had worked at some time during the year ending February 1985 except that it excluded students boarding at school, some patients in hospitals and sanatoria and inmates of jails, reformatories, etc. For a full description of the scope of the labour force survey, see The Labour Force, (Including Regional

Estimates), New South Wales (6201.1)

6. The estimates relate to persons covered by the survey in February 1985 in New South Wales. Because of emigration, deaths and other exits, not all persons with labour force experience in New South Wales during the period were covered. Also labour mobility reported may relate to experience outside New South Wales.

Definitions and classifications

7. It is impracticable to obtain information relating to a whole year which is strictly comparable with that obtained in the monthly labour force survey for which the reference period is one week (four weeks for determining unemployed persons). The definitions used in determining the labour force status of persons in the monthly labour force survey depend on a detailed set of questions asked about a person's labour force activity during the reference period. For the survey of labour mobility, a person is assigned to a labour force category for each of the weeks in the year on the basis of a more limited set of questions. It is for this reason that the terms worked and looked for work are used in this survey rather than the more rigidly defined terms employed and unemployed used in the monthly labour force survey. See the Explanatory Notes in The Labour Force (Including Regional Estimates), New South Wales (6201.1) for definitions used in determining the labour force status of persons for the monthly labour force survey.

8. Persons in the labour force are those persons who, for those weeks, reported having either worked or looked for work as defined in Explanatory Notes 9 and 10 below.

9. Persons who worked are those persons who, for those weeks, reported having either worked or been on paid leave. Periods of one week or more on strike or time off without pay are not classified as worked.

10. Persons who looked for work are those persons who, for those weeks, reported having been out of work and looking for a job.

11. Persons out of the labour force are those persons who, during any week, neither worked nor looked for work as defined in Explanatory Notes 9 and 10 above.

12. For the purposes of this survey:

(a) labour mobility is defined in terms of the specific questions asked regarding job mobility and duration of current job (see Explanatory Note 2); and

(b) a job is defined as :

i. employment as a wage or salary earner (or unpaid family helper) by a particular employer, in a particular locality; or

ii. self-employment (with or without employees) in a particular locality.

13. Locality. In Sydney Statistical Division and major towns each suburb is considered to be a different locality.

14. Job mobility is defined as a change of job. A change of job may involve a change of employer (or business) without a change of job locality; a change of locality without a change of employer (or business); or a change in both employer (or business) and locality. For example, the movement of an employer's operations to premises in a different locality would entail a change of job for employees who moved to the new locality. Promotion or transfer of an employee which involves a move to premises in a different locality would also constitute a change of job. It should be noted, however, that for a person who works at different sites for the same employer (e.g. a construction worker), his/her base of operations (i.e. his/her employer's office, depot, yard, etc.) is considered to be his/her place of work. When a person has changed jobs a number of times, the reason for change, duration of job left, industry and occupation relate to the most recent job held.

15. Industry classification. The classification of industries is in accordance with the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) described in Australian Standard Industrial Classification, Vol. 1 - The Classification (1983 Edition) (1201.0).

16. Occupation classification. The classification of occupations is in accordance with the Classification and Classified List of Occupations, Australia (Revised, November 1980) (1206.0).

17. Persons are classified as married if they

are reported as being married (including de facto) and their spouse was a usual resident of the household at the time of the survey. The not-married category includes persons who have never married, or are separated, widowed or divorced, as well as those who, although reported as being married, did not have a spouse who usually lived in the household.

18. Family status characteristics are explained in detail in The Labour Force (Including Regional Estimates), New South Wales, (6201.1). It should be noted that they were not obtained for all persons included in this survey. Family information was not collected for the following persons (identified in tables as 'not family coded'):

(a) all persons enumerated in non-private dwellings (including hotels, motels, hospitals and other institutions);

(b) persons enumerated as visitors to, rather than usual residents of, private dwellings; and

(c) where it was not possible to obtain family information relating to all the usual residents of a household, e.g. where one member of the family was a member of the permanent defence forces and therefore outside the scope of the survey.

Regions

19. The regions used in this publication for the presentation of estimates are based on standard statistical areas (i.e. Statistical Divisions, Subdivisions or Districts) - see map on page 24. For further information on ABS statistical geography refer to the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (1216.0).

Reliability of the estimates

20. Since the estimates are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they may differ from figures that would have been obtained if the information had been collected from all dwellings (using the same questionnaire and interviewing procedures). One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included in the survey. A Technical Note, showing the likely standard errors relating to sample estimates, is shown at the end of this publication.

21. Non-sampling errors may also affect the reliability of the estimates. The Technical Note also gives information on this source of error.

Related ABS publications

22. Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available on request:

Information Paper on the Sources of Labour Statistics (6101.1) (Special)

The Labour Force (Including Regional Estimates), New South Wales (6201.1) (Quarterly)

Labour Force Experience, Australia (6206.0) (Annual)

Labour Force Experience, New South Wales (6206.) (Irregular)

Labour Mobility, Australia (Preliminary) (6208.0) (Annual)

Labour Mobility, Australia (6209.0) (Annual)

A Guide to Labour Statistics (6102.0) (Irregular)

23. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the Catalogue of Publications (1101.0) which is available free of charge from any ABS Office.

24. All population survey topics that have been

conducted by the ABS are listed in Population Surveys (1115.1), which is available free of charge from this Office.

Further Information

25. In some cases, the ABS can also make available information that is not published. This information may be made available in one or more of the following forms: microfiche, photocopy, data tape, computer printout, or clerically-extracted tabulation. A charge may be made for providing unpublished information. Inquiries should be made as shown in the Inquiries section of this publication.

Symbols and other usages

.. Not applicable

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

26. Figures have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals shown. Published proportions are calculated prior to rounding of figures and therefore some discrepancies may exist between these proportions and those that could be calculated from the rounded figures.

JOHN WILSON

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

**DIAGRAM 2. PERSONS WHO WORKED AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR
ENDING FEBRUARY 1985 : JOB MOBILITY, NEW SOUTH WALES**
(See Table 1)

Proportion
(per cent)

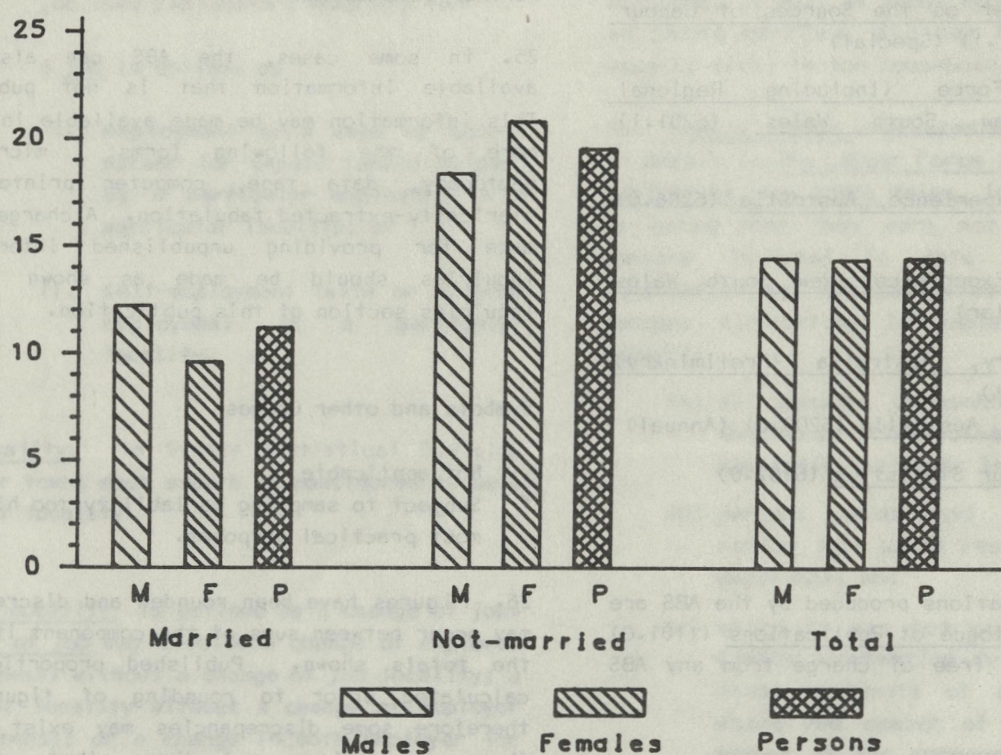


TABLE 1. PERSONS WHO WORKED AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1985: SUMMARY OF JOB MOBILITY, NEW SOUTH WALES

Whether changed employer (or business) and whether changed locality	Number ('000)			Proportion (per cent)		
	Married	Not-married	Total	Married	Not-married	Total
MALES						
Job mobile	118.5	100.7	219.2	12.2	18.4	14.4
Changed employer but not locality	72.6	73.5	146.1	7.5	13.5	9.6
Changed both employer and locality	8.5	7.8	16.3	0.9	1.4	1.1
Changed locality but not employer	37.4	19.4	56.8	3.8	3.6	3.7
Did not change employer or locality	853.4	445.6	1,299.1	87.8	81.6	85.6
Total	971.9	546.4	1,518.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
FEMALES						
Job mobile	56.7	89.0	145.7	9.6	20.8	14.3
Changed employer but not locality	35.4	67.9	103.2	6.0	15.8	10.2
Changed both employer and locality	*	6.2	10.0	*	1.5	1.0
Changed locality but not employer	17.5	14.9	32.4	3.0	3.5	3.2
Did not change employer or locality	530.6	339.6	870.2	90.4	79.2	85.7
Total	587.3	428.6	1,015.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERSONS						
Job mobile	175.2	189.7	364.9	11.2	19.5	14.4
Changed employer but not locality	107.9	141.4	249.3	6.9	14.5	9.8
Changed both employer and locality	12.3	14.1	26.3	0.8	1.4	1.0
Changed locality but not employer	55.0	34.3	89.2	3.5	3.5	3.5
Did not change employer or locality	1,384.0	785.3	2,169.3	88.8	80.5	85.6
Total	1,559.2	975.0	2,534.2	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 2. PERSONS WHO WORKED AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1985: LABOUR MOBILITY,
NEW SOUTH WALES
(^{'000})

Characteristics	Males		Females		Persons
	Married	Total	Married	Total	
Worked at some time during the year	971.9	1,518.3	587.3	1,015.9	2,534.2
Number of employers or businesses (a) during the year -					
1	890.8	1,355.9	548.2	902.6	2,258.5
2	63.1	124.0	33.1	93.0	217.0
3	12.2	24.8	*	13.0	37.8
4 or more	5.8	13.6	*	7.3	20.8
Did not have a job at February 1985	53.0	106.2	74.0	128.9	235.1
Had a job at February 1985	919.0	1,412.2	513.3	887.0	2,299.1
For one year or more in current job	785.3	1,131.4	421.4	673.7	1,805.1
For less than one year in current job	133.7	280.8	92.0	213.3	494.1
Did not have a previous job during the year	22.2	77.2	43.2	87.9	165.1
Had a previous job during the year	111.5	203.6	48.8	125.4	329.0
Left a job during the year	164.4	309.7	122.8	254.4	564.1
Did not leave a job during the year	807.5	1,208.6	464.5	761.5	1,970.1

(a) Not including second jobs of multiple jobholders.

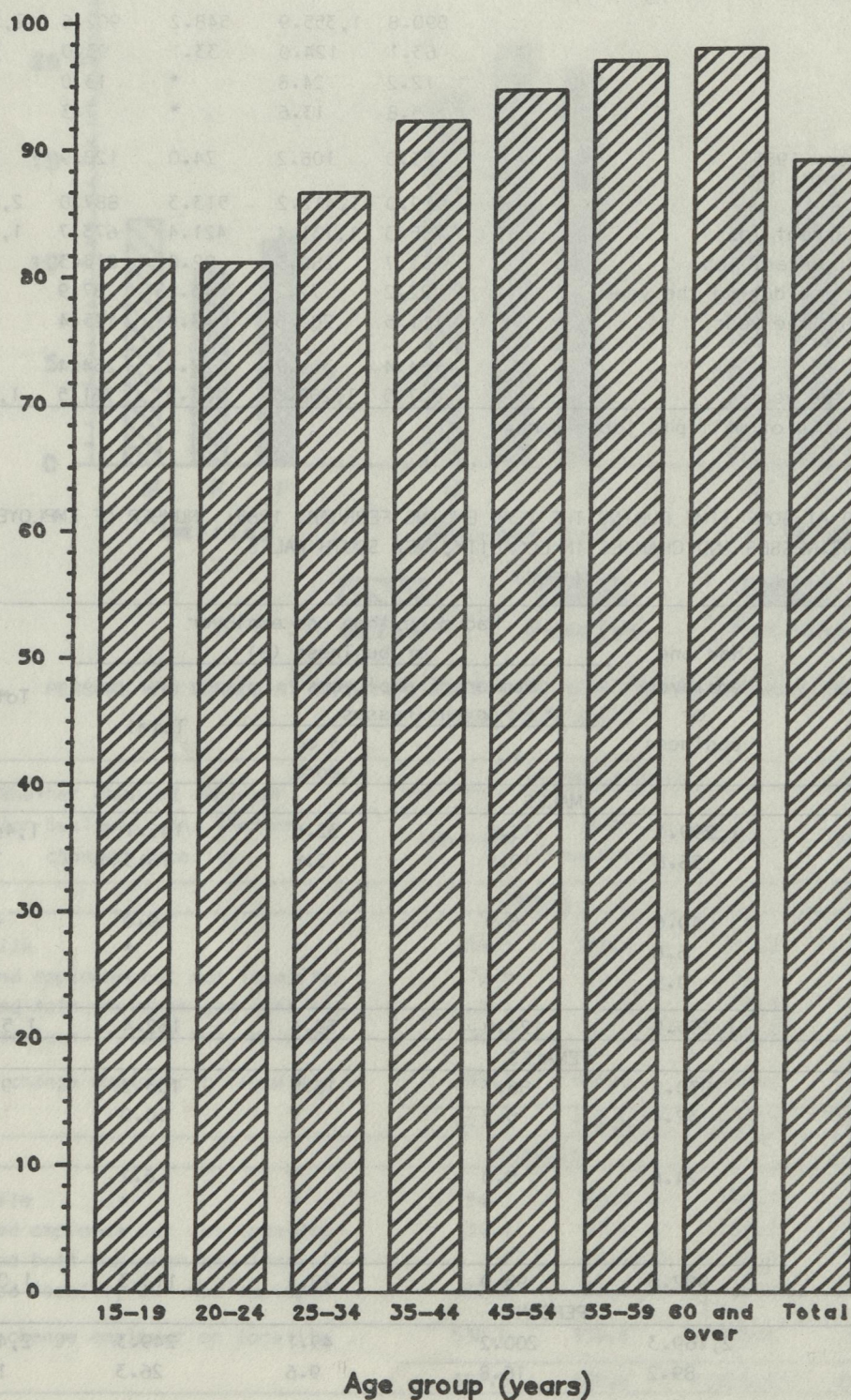
TABLE 3. PERSONS WHO WORKED AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1985: NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS OR
BUSINESSES AND CHANGES IN LOCALITY, NEW SOUTH WALES
(^{'000})

Change in locality	Had one employer or business	Had more than one employer or business (a)			Total
		Number of employers or businesses		Total	
		2	3 or more		
MALES					
Did not change locality	1,299.1	113.5	32.6	146.1	1,445.1
Changed locality	56.8	10.5	5.8	16.3	73.2
Number of changes -					
1	40.6	6.9	*	9.0	49.6
2	6.8	*	*	*	9.4
3 or more	9.5	*	*	*	14.2
Total	1,355.9	124.0	38.4	162.4	1,518.3
FEMALES					
Did not change locality	870.2	86.7	16.5	103.2	973.5
Changed locality	32.4	6.2	*	10.0	42.4
Number of changes -					
1	24.6	5.0	*	6.2	30.8
2	*	*	*	*	5.0
3 or more	*	*	*	*	6.6
Total	902.6	93.0	20.3	113.3	1,015.9
PERSONS					
Did not change locality	2,169.3	200.2	49.1	249.3	2,418.6
Changed locality	89.2	16.8	9.6	26.3	115.6
Number of changes -					
1	65.2	11.9	*	15.2	80.5
2	9.7	*	*	*	14.4
3 or more	14.3	*	*	6.4	20.7
Total	2,258.5	217.0	58.7	275.7	2,534.2

(a) Not including second jobs of multiple jobholders.

DIAGRAM 3. PERSONS WHO WORKED AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1985 : PERSONS WHO HAD ONLY ONE EMPLOYER OR BUSINESS DURING THE YEAR AND AGE (a), NEW SOUTH WALES
(See Table 4)

Proportion
(per cent)



(a) At February 1985

TABLE 4. PERSONS WHO WORKED AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1985: NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS OR BUSINESSES (a) AND AGE (b), NEW SOUTH WALES ('000)

Number of employers or businesses	Age group (years)							Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	
MALES								
1	96.6	160.3	344.7	328.4	234.7	101.8	89.5	1,355.9
2	18.2	27.5	41.6	21.9	10.7	*	*	124.0
3 or more	5.0	9.8	13.6	6.5	*	*	*	38.4
Total	119.8	197.6	399.9	356.8	248.1	104.8	91.5	1,518.3
FEMALES								
1	96.4	136.4	237.1	218.8	139.6	44.6	29.8	902.6
2	17.6	27.1	25.0	14.3	7.1	*	*	93.0
3 or more	*	*	9.0	*	*	*	*	20.3
Total	117.4	167.8	271.1	235.7	147.3	46.3	30.3	1,015.9
PERSONS								
1	193.0	296.7	581.8	547.1	374.3	146.4	119.2	2,258.5
2	35.9	54.5	66.6	36.1	17.8	*	*	217.0
3 or more	8.3	14.2	22.6	9.2	*	*	*	58.7
Total	237.1	365.4	671.0	592.5	395.4	151.0	121.8	2,534.2

(a) Not including second jobs of multiple jobholders. (b) At February 1985.

TABLE 5. PERSONS WHO WORKED AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1985 : NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS OR BUSINESSES (a) AND CURRENT LABOUR FORCE STATUS (b), NEW SOUTH WALES ('000)

Number of employers or businesses	Labour force status (b)				Total
	In the labour force			Out of the labour force	
	Working	Looking for work	Total		
MALES					
1	1,262.2	44.6	1,306.8	49.1	1,355.9
2	116.2	5.8	122.0	*	124.0
3 or more	33.8	*	37.2	*	38.4
Total	1,412.2	53.8	1,465.9	52.4	1,518.3
FEMALES					
1	788.7	23.8	812.5	90.1	902.6
2	81.7	*	85.8	7.1	93.0
3 or more	16.6	*	18.3	*	20.3
Total	887.0	29.7	916.7	99.2	1,015.9
PERSONS					
1	2,050.9	68.4	2,119.3	139.2	2,258.5
2	197.8	10.0	207.8	9.2	217.0
3 or more	50.4	5.0	55.5	*	58.7
Total	2,299.1	83.5	2,382.6	151.6	2,534.2

(a) Not including second jobs of multiple jobholders. (b) At February 1985.

TABLE 6. PERSONS WHO WORKED AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1985: LABOUR MOBILITY AND INDUSTRY DIVISION, NEW SOUTH WALES ('000)

Labour mobility	Industry division (a)										Total
	Agri- culture, forestry, fishing and hunting	Manu- facturing	Con- struc- tion	Whole- sale and retail trade	Trans- port and storage	Finance, property and business services	Public adminis- tration and defence	Comm- unity services (b)	Recreat- ion, personal and other services	Other (c)	
Had a job at February 1985	119.0	419.7	150.1	451.5	137.6	256.4	88.1	392.6	148.8	135.2	2,299.1
For one year or more in current job	105.1	338.0	115.5	327.2	110.1	200.5	73.2	314.9	106.5	114.2	1,805.1
Less than one year in current job	14.0	81.7	34.7	124.3	27.5	55.9	14.8	77.7	42.4	21.1	494.1
Did not have a previous job during the year	*	36.1	9.3	45.1	7.5	15.0	6.0	24.6	15.0	*	165.1
Had a previous job during the year	9.3	45.6	25.4	79.2	20.0	40.9	8.9	53.1	27.4	19.2	329.0
Same industry division	*	27.0	15.3	48.9	10.2	26.7	*	37.1	13.5	10.2	197.4
Changed industry division -											
Industry of current job	*	18.5	10.1	30.3	9.8	14.2	5.1	16.0	13.9	9.0	131.6
Industry of previous job	7.4	20.4	13.9	28.1	6.1	17.3	7.6	13.0	12.9	*	131.6
Did not have a job at February 1985 (d)	11.3	39.1	16.2	58.8	8.1	20.1	10.9	39.5	24.3	6.8	235.1
Began last job more than a year ago (d)	*	25.7	9.5	30.6	5.5	11.1	*	23.9	12.7	5.2	133.5
Currently looking for work (d)	*	9.6	5.6	9.8	*	*	*	5.1	5.3	*	46.3
Out of the labour force (d)	*	16.1	*	20.9	*	8.2	*	18.8	7.4	*	87.2
Began and left a job during the year (d)	6.7	13.4	6.7	28.1	*	9.1	6.3	15.7	11.6	*	101.6
Currently looking for work (d)	*	6.3	*	10.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	37.2
Out of the labour force (d)	*	7.1	*	17.6	*	6.4	*	12.6	8.3	*	64.4

(a) Industry of current job unless otherwise indicated. (b) Includes Education, Health Services, Law and Order, and Religious and Social Welfare Services. (c) Comprises Mining, Electricity, Gas and Water and Communication. (d) Industry of previous job.

TABLE 7. PERSONS WHO WORKED AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1985 : LABOUR MOBILITY AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP, NEW SOUTH WALES ('000)

Labour mobility	Major occupation group (a)								Total
	Profess- ional, technical, etc.	Adminis- trative and managerial	Clerical	Sales	Farmers, fisher- persons, timber- getters, etc. (b)	Transport and com- munication	Trades- persons, production- process workers and labourers n.e.c.	Service, sport and recreation	
Had a job at February 1985	378.7	167.5	440.1	197.0	144.3	124.5	630.1	216.9	2,299.1
For one year or more in current job	305.4	142.6	336.9	145.1	126.9	101.2	492.5	154.5	1,805.1
Less than one year in current job	73.2	25.0	103.2	52.0	17.4	23.2	137.6	62.4	494.1
Did not have a previous job during the year	16.9	*	33.1	20.4	5.2	5.8	52.5	28.1	165.1
Had a previous job during the year	56.3	22.0	70.1	31.6	12.2	17.5	85.0	34.3	329.0
Same major occupation group	44.7	13.6	54.9	16.7	6.1	9.8	65.5	18.7	230.1
Changed major occupation group -									
Occupation of current job	11.6	8.4	15.1	14.9	6.1	7.6	19.5	15.6	98.9
Occupation of previous job	7.8	6.4	16.0	16.9	9.5	5.7	22.7	13.8	98.9
Did not have a job at February 1985 (c)	23.8	9.9	48.0	30.6	13.9	9.6	61.9	37.4	235.1
Began last job more than a year ago (c)	16.1	8.7	23.1	14.9	6.4	6.2	37.7	20.4	133.5
Currently looking for work (c)	*	*	*	5.4	*	*	17.8	7.6	46.3
Out of the labour force (c)	13.6	5.7	18.6	9.6	*	*	20.0	12.8	87.2
Began and left a job during the year (c)	7.7	*	24.9	15.6	7.5	*	24.2	17.0	101.6
Currently looking for work (c)	*	*	*	5.2	*	*	14.3	5.1	37.2
Out of the labour force (c)	6.5	*	20.3	10.4	*	*	9.9	12.0	64.4

(a) Occupation of current job unless otherwise indicated. (b) Includes miners and quarry workers. (c) Occupation of previous job.

DIAGRAM 4. PERSONS WHO WORKED AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR
ENDING FEBRUARY 1985 : NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS OR BUSINESSES
AND CHANGES IN LOCALITY, SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION
AND BALANCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES
(See Tables 8 and 9)

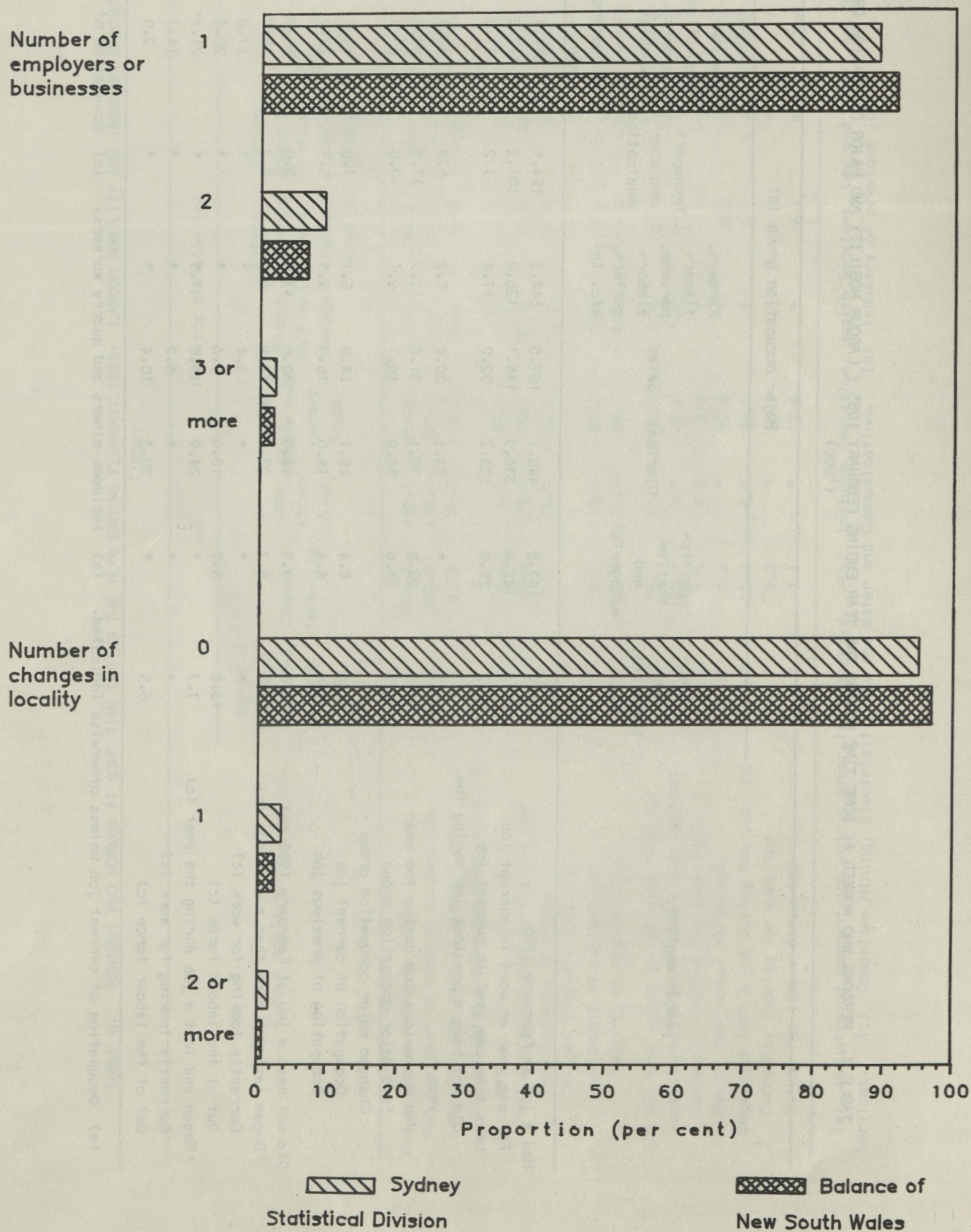


TABLE 8. PERSONS WHO WORKED AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1985:
NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS OR BUSINESSES (a), REGIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Statistical division and subdivision or district (b)	Number of employers or businesses			Total	Number of employers or businesses		
	1	2	3 or more		1	2	3 or more
	('000)				(per cent)		
Sydney (c)	1,456.8	155.4	40.0	1,652.1	88.2	9.4	2.4
Central Sydney and Inner Western Sydney	269.7	27.7	7.8	305.2	83.4	9.1	2.6
Southern Sydney	307.0	36.7	8.1	351.8	87.3	10.4	2.3
South Western Sydney	107.2	12.1	*	121.7	88.1	9.9	*
Western Sydney	367.7	39.0	9.9	416.5	88.3	9.4	2.4
Northern Sydney	342.2	36.6	9.6	388.4	88.1	9.4	2.5
Balance of New South Wales (d)	801.8	61.6	18.7	882.1	90.9	7.0	2.1
Hunter	197.4	14.5	*	214.3	92.1	6.8	*
Newcastle	168.7	12.7	*	183.2	92.1	6.9	*
Illawarra and South-Eastern	193.2	13.5	*	209.0	92.4	6.5	*
Wollongong	101.9	6.4	*	108.6	93.8	5.9	*
Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast	117.9	7.7	*	127.5	92.5	6.0	*
Northern, North-Western and Central West	182.4	18.0	7.9	208.4	87.5	8.6	3.8
Murray and Murrumbidgee	100.3	7.9	*	111.9	89.6	7.1	*
Total, New South Wales	2,258.5	217.0	58.7	2,534.2	89.1	8.6	2.3

(a) Not including second jobs of multiple jobholders. (b) Place of usual residence. (c) Includes Gosford-Wyong Subdivision. (d) Includes Far West Statistical Division.

TABLE 9. PERSONS WHO WORKED AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1985:
NUMBER OF CHANGES IN LOCALITY (a), REGIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Statistical division and subdivision or district (b)	Number of changes in locality			Total	Number of changes in locality		
	0	1	2 or more		0	1	2 or more
	('000)				(per cent)		
Sydney (c)	1,565.6	58.8	27.8	1,652.1	94.8	3.6	1.7
Central Sydney and Inner Western Sydney	290.9	10.0	*	305.2	95.3	3.3	*
Southern Sydney	335.9	11.4	*	351.8	95.5	3.2	*
South Western Sydney	115.3	*	*	121.7	94.7	*	*
Western Sydney	391.8	16.7	8.1	416.5	94.1	4.0	1.9
Northern Sydney	366.0	15.7	6.7	388.4	94.2	4.0	1.7
Balance of New South Wales (d)	853.0	21.7	7.4	882.1	96.7	2.5	0.8
Hunter	207.4	*	*	214.3	96.8	*	*
Newcastle	177.3	*	*	183.2	96.8	*	*
Illawarra and South-Eastern	200.0	7.5	*	209.0	95.7	3.6	*
Wollongong	104.8	3.5	*	108.6	96.5	3.2	*
Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast	124.3	*	*	127.5	97.5	*	*
Northern, North-Western and Central West	201.8	*	*	208.4	96.8	*	*
Murray and Murrumbidgee	108.6	*	*	111.9	97.1	*	*
Total, New South Wales	2,418.6	80.5	35.1	2,534.2	95.4	3.2	1.4

(a) Not including second jobs of multiple jobholders. (b) Place of usual residence. (c) Includes Gosford-Wyong Subdivision. (d) Includes Far West Statistical Division.

TABLE 10. PERSONS WHO LEFT A JOB DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1985 : REASON FOR LEAVING JOB (a)
AND AGE (b), NEW SOUTH WALES
('000)

Reason for leaving job	Age group (years)				Total		
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 and over	Males	Females	Persons
Employment reasons	160.4	122.1	78.9	59.2	244.6	175.9	420.5
Business changed location (c)	*	7.5	7.6	7.0	18.2	8.0	26.2
Better business or job (d)	40.1	31.9	19.1	7.5	61.7	36.8	98.5
Promotion or transfer (e)	14.3	16.9	12.3	7.2	35.3	15.4	50.7
Business closed	6.1	6.2	7.0	7.1	15.5	10.9	26.4
Laid off: no work	30.3	15.8	8.0	10.5	42.8	21.9	64.7
Laid off: other reasons	20.8	7.5	*	*	19.8	16.2	35.9
Fixed term job (f)	17.4	13.0	10.6	6.8	20.9	26.8	47.7
Holiday or seasonal work	10.8	5.8	*	*	10.3	11.3	21.6
Unsatisfactory conditions (g)	16.4	17.5	9.7	5.2	20.1	28.6	48.8
Personal reasons	38.1	35.6	16.4	38.1	57.4	70.8	128.2
Wanted a change	9.5	*	*	*	10.1	8.5	18.7
Study	10.2	*	*	*	7.7	6.4	14.1
Own health or medical reasons	*	7.3	*	14.3	15.2	14.9	30.1
Retired	*	*	*	16.8	11.9	6.4	18.3
Other personal or family reasons	14.1	21.0	8.0	*	12.5	34.6	47.0
Other reasons	*	5.5	*	*	7.7	7.6	15.4
Total	202.3	163.1	98.3	100.4	309.7	254.4	564.1

(a) Most recent job. (b) At February 1985. (c) Includes home operators who changed residence.
(d) Includes starting own business. (e) Includes secondment or transfer as a relief worker.
(f) Duration of employment was fixed on hiring and has expired. (g) Includes work conditions,
transport difficulties, unsuitable hours, etc.

TABLE 11. PERSONS WHO LEFT A JOB DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1985 : FAMILY STATUS (a)
AND REASON FOR LEAVING JOB (b), NEW SOUTH WALES
('000)

Family status	Reason for leaving job			Total		
	Employment reasons (c)	Personal reasons (c)	Other reasons	Males	Females	Persons
Member of a family	327.8	101.8	10.9	241.2	199.2	440.4
Husband or wife	194.6	72.7	8.2	159.7	115.8	275.5
With children aged 0-14 present	115.7	31.9	*	90.8	61.0	151.8
Without children aged 0-14 present	78.9	40.8	*	68.9	54.8	123.7
Not married family head	15.5	5.5	*	5.1	16.6	21.6
With children aged 0-14 present	7.6	*	*	*	10.7	11.6
Without children aged 0-14 present	7.9	*	*	*	5.9	10.0
Child of family head aged 15 and over	109.3	20.2	*	69.6	62.1	131.6
Other relative of family head	8.4	*	*	6.9	*	11.7
Not a member of a family	72.8	18.0	*	52.3	41.8	94.1
Living alone	27.4	5.8	*	19.8	14.7	34.5
Not living alone	45.4	12.2	*	32.5	27.1	59.6
Not family coded (d)	20.0	8.5	*	16.2	13.4	29.6
Total	420.5	128.2	15.4	309.7	254.4	564.1

(a) At February 1985. (b) Most recent job. (c) For detailed listing of reasons, see Table 10.
(d) See Explanatory Note 18.

DIAGRAM 5. PERSONS WHO LEFT A JOB DURING THE YEAR ENDING
FEBRUARY 1985 : REASON FOR LEAVING JOB, NEW SOUTH WALES
(See Table 12)

Reason for leaving job

Employment reasons -

Business changed location
Better business or job
Promotion or transfer
Business closed
Laid off : no work
Laid off : other reasons
Fixed term job
Holiday or seasonal work
Unsatisfactory conditions

Personal reasons -

Wanted a change
Study
Own health or medical reasons
Retired
Other personal or family reasons
Other reasons

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18
Proportion (per cent)

TABLE 12. PERSONS WHO LEFT A JOB DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1985 : REASON FOR LEAVING JOB (a)
AND DURATION OF JOB LEFT, NEW SOUTH WALES
('000)

Reason for leaving job	Duration of job left					Total
	Under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 and under 3 years	3 and under 5 years	5 years or more	
Employment reasons	168.7	64.9	87.4	47.6	51.9	420.5
Business changed location (b)	*	*	5.9	8.4	5.8	26.2
Better business or job (c)	26.3	14.6	31.1	13.6	13.0	98.5
Promotion or transfer (d)	11.3	7.5	12.8	9.3	9.7	50.7
Business closed	5.3	*	7.5	*	6.9	26.4
Laid off: no work	33.1	11.2	11.3	*	5.1	64.7
Laid off: other reasons	18.2	5.7	*	*	5.4	35.9
Fixed term job (e)	37.3	6.2	*	*	*	47.7
Holiday or seasonal work	15.7	*	*	*	*	21.6
Unsatisfactory conditions (f)	18.3	11.6	10.5	*	*	48.8
Personal reasons	25.5	15.9	29.7	15.5	41.6	128.2
Wanted a change	*	*	7.5	*	*	18.7
Study	7.8	*	*	*	*	14.1
Own health or medical reasons	6.4	*	*	*	12.6	30.1
Retired	*	*	*	*	14.9	18.3
Other personal or family reasons	8.9	5.2	15.5	7.8	9.6	47.0
Other reasons	*	*	5.4	*	*	15.4
Total	196.3	83.4	122.5	65.5	96.3	564.1
Males	99.9	45.0	66.5	35.8	62.5	309.7
Females	96.5	38.4	56.0	29.7	33.8	254.4

(a) Most recent job. (b) Includes home operators who changed residence. (c) Includes starting own business. (d) Includes secondment or transfer as a relief worker. (e) Duration of employment was fixed on hiring and has expired. (f) Includes work conditions, transport difficulties, unsuitable hours, etc.

TABLE 13. PERSONS WHO LEFT A JOB DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1985 : INDUSTRY DIVISION OF JOB LEFT AND REASON FOR LEAVING JOB (a), NEW SOUTH WALES ('000)

Industry division of job left	Reason for leaving job			Total		
	Employment reasons (b)	Personal reasons (b)	Other reasons	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	19.8	*	*	18.8	*	23.2
Manufacturing	63.6	21.1	*	56.1	30.5	86.6
Construction	36.5	7.5	*	41.2	*	45.5
Wholesale and retail trade	103.3	28.6	*	69.0	66.8	135.8
Transport and storage	17.5	5.9	*	17.9	6.4	24.4
Finance, property and business services	47.6	15.1	*	32.3	31.8	64.1
Public administration and defence	17.3	*	*	10.5	11.8	22.3
Community services (c)	59.2	27.3	*	26.8	62.9	89.7
Recreation, personal and other services	38.8	10.0	*	19.6	31.1	50.7
Other (d)	16.9	*	*	17.5	*	21.8
Total	420.5	128.2	15.4	309.7	254.4	564.1

(a) Most recent job. (b) For detailed listing of reasons, see Table 10. (c) Includes Education, Health Services, Law and Order, and Religious and Social Welfare Services. (d) Comprises Mining, Electricity, Gas and Water, and Communication.

TABLE 14. PERSONS WHO LEFT A JOB DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1985: MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF JOB LEFT AND REASON FOR LEAVING JOB (a), NEW SOUTH WALES ('000)

Major occupation group of job left	Reason for leaving job			Total		
	Employment reasons (b)	Personal reasons (b)	Other reasons	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical, etc.	53.9	20.4	*	35.5	40.8	76.3
Administrative and managerial	22.0	6.9	*	24.6	5.3	29.9
Clerical	86.3	29.7	*	24.7	94.3	118.9
Sales	47.5	15.0	*	28.7	35.5	64.2
Farmers, fisherpersons, timber-getters, etc. (c)	23.5	6.0	*	25.4	*	29.5
Transport and communication	19.9	*	*	21.1	*	25.1
Tradespersons, production - process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	116.7	29.3	*	128.3	21.8	150.1
Service, sport and recreation	50.7	16.5	*	21.5	48.5	69.9
Total	420.5	128.2	15.4	309.7	254.4	564.1

(a) Most recent job. (b) For detailed listing of reasons, see Table 10. (c) Includes miners and quarry workers.

DIAGRAM 6. PERSONS WHO LEFT A JOB DURING THE YEAR ENDING
FEBRUARY 1985 : DURATION OF JOB LEFT, NEW SOUTH WALES
(See Table 15)

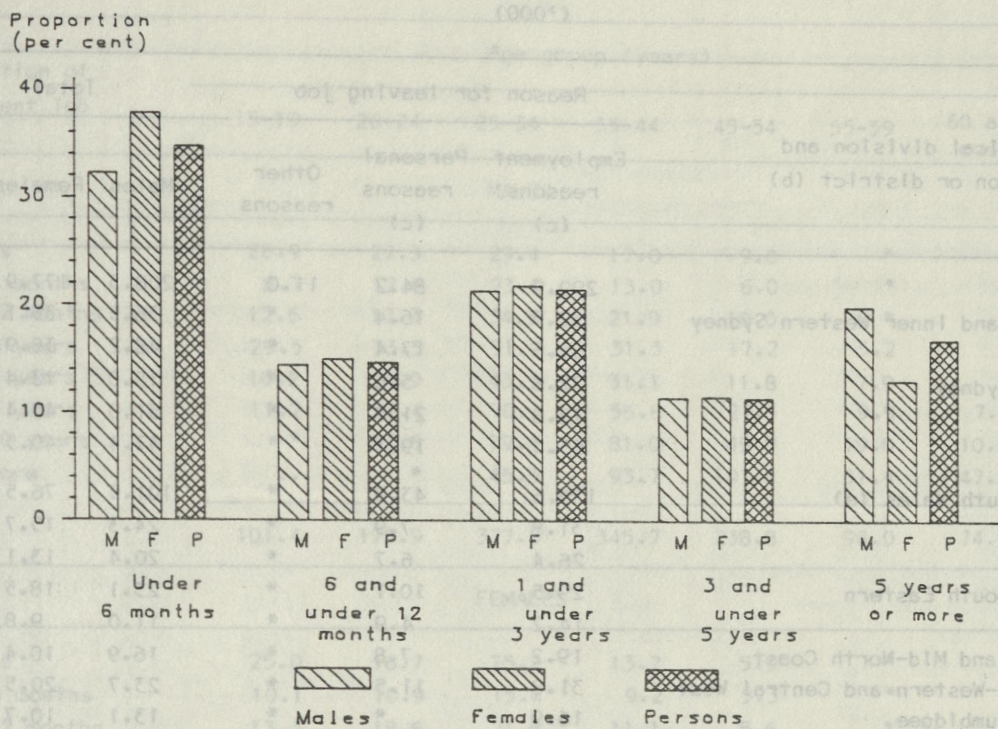


TABLE 15. PERSONS WHO LEFT A JOB DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1985 : DURATION OF JOB (a) LEFT
AND AGE (b) NEW SOUTH WALES
('000)

Duration of job left	Age group (years)						Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	
MALES							
Under 6 months	25.9	22.7	28.6	12.4	5.4	*	99.9
6 and under 12 months	5.9	12.1	16.0	8.0	*	*	45.0
1 and under 3 years	5.0	15.5	23.7	10.7	6.7	*	66.5
3 and under 5 years	*	8.6	12.1	6.7	*	*	35.8
5 years or more	*	6.1	12.3	15.8	10.7	17.6	62.5
Total	39.0	65.1	92.7	53.6	28.6	30.7	309.7
FEMALES							
Under 6 months	25.1	19.8	24.7	16.3	8.3	*	96.5
6 and under 12 months	8.5	9.8	9.8	6.5	*	*	38.4
1 and under 3 years	8.5	14.9	18.2	10.3	*	*	56.0
3 and under 5 years	*	7.1	10.7	*	*	*	29.7
5 years or more	*	*	7.2	7.1	8.4	8.0	33.8
Total	43.7	54.5	70.5	44.7	26.3	14.7	254.4
PERSONS							
Under 6 months	50.9	42.5	53.3	28.6	13.7	7.3	196.3
6 and under 12 months	14.4	22.0	25.7	14.5	*	*	83.4
1 and under 3 years	13.5	30.4	41.9	21.0	10.1	5.7	122.5
3 and under 5 years	*	15.7	22.8	11.1	7.2	*	65.5
5 years or more	*	9.1	19.4	23.0	19.2	25.7	96.3
Total	82.7	119.6	163.1	98.3	55.0	45.4	564.1

(a) Most recent job. (b) At February 1985.

TABLE 16. PERSONS WHO LEFT A JOB DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1985 :
REASON FOR LEAVING JOB, (a) REGIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES
('000)

Statistical division and subdivision or district (b)	Reason for leaving job			Total		
	Employment reasons (c)	Personal reasons (c)	Other reasons	Males	Females	Persons
Sydney (d)	290.9	84.2	11.0	208.3	177.9	386.1
Central Sydney and Inner Western Sydney	52.5	16.4	*	36.5	35.1	71.6
Southern Sydney	65.6	17.4	*	48.2	36.9	85.1
South Western Sydney	22.6	5.6	*	15.0	13.4	28.4
Western Sydney	72.8	21.0	*	51.0	45.4	96.4
Northern Sydney	65.4	19.1	*	47.4	40.5	87.9
Balance of New South Wales (e)	129.6	43.9	*	101.5	76.5	178.0
Hunter	31.8	7.9	*	24.3	15.7	40.0
Newcastle	26.4	6.7	*	20.4	13.1	33.5
Illawarra and South Eastern	29.5	10.1	*	23.1	18.5	41.6
Wollongong	14.2	4.9	*	11.0	9.8	20.7
Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast	19.2	7.8	*	16.9	10.4	27.3
Northern, North-Western and Central West	31.8	11.5	*	23.7	20.5	44.2
Murray and Murrumbidgee	16.9	*	*	13.1	10.7	23.8
Total, New South Wales	420.5	128.2	15.4	309.7	254.4	564.1

(a) Most recent job. (b) Place of usual residence. (c) For detailed listing of reasons, see Table 10. (d) Includes Gosford-Wyong Subdivision. (e) Includes Far West Statistical Division.

TABLE 17. PERSONS WHO HAD A JOB AT FEBRUARY 1985 : DURATION OF CURRENT JOB AND AGE, NEW SOUTH WALES ('000)

Duration of current job	Age group (years)							Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	
MALES								
Under 3 months	28.9	27.3	29.4	17.0	9.0	*	*	116.3
3 and under 6 months	8.7	12.9	23.1	13.0	6.0	*	*	65.4
6 and under 12 months	12.6	17.3	34.6	21.9	10.0	*	*	99.1
1 and under 2 years	29.5	33.5	51.9	31.3	17.2	5.2	*	170.6
2 and under 3 years	10.2	14.9	43.3	31.1	11.8	7.9	*	122.1
3 and under 5 years	11.2	37.4	70.3	56.8	27.5	9.9	7.5	220.6
5 and under 10 years	*	32.6	79.6	81.0	49.9	19.0	10.8	273.2
10 years or more	..	*	45.3	93.7	107.4	51.4	47.2	344.9
Total	101.4	175.9	377.5	345.7	238.8	98.0	74.8	1,412.2
FEMALES								
Under 3 months	25.0	16.7	25.2	13.7	5.9	*	*	88.6
3 and under 6 months	10.1	10.9	15.4	9.2	5.3	*	*	53.0
6 and under 12 months	13.3	18.6	21.6	11.1	5.6	*	*	71.7
1 and under 2 years	20.1	30.7	42.2	28.3	8.9	*	*	133.7
2 and under 3 years	12.4	19.4	28.8	20.2	9.1	*	*	94.3
3 and under 5 years	11.1	30.3	46.2	42.9	23.8	6.2	*	162.4
5 and under 10 years	*	21.0	46.0	51.0	30.0	8.1	6.2	162.3
10 years or more	..	*	12.8	35.2	43.0	17.2	12.6	120.9
Total	92.2	147.5	238.3	211.7	131.7	39.5	26.1	987.0
PERSONS								
Under 3 months	54.0	43.9	54.6	30.7	14.9	*	*	204.8
3 and under 6 months	18.8	23.8	38.5	22.3	11.4	*	*	118.5
6 and under 12 months	25.9	35.9	56.3	33.0	15.6	*	*	170.7
1 and under 2 years	49.6	64.2	94.1	59.6	26.1	7.0	*	304.3
2 and under 3 years	22.7	34.3	72.1	51.3	20.9	9.6	5.6	216.5
3 and under 5 years	22.4	67.7	116.5	99.7	51.3	16.1	9.4	383.0
5 and under 10 years	*	53.5	125.7	132.0	79.9	27.1	17.0	435.5
10 years or more	..	*	58.1	128.9	150.4	68.6	59.8	465.7
Total	193.5	323.4	615.8	557.4	370.5	137.5	100.9	2,299.1

(a) Place of usual residence. (b) Includes Gosford-Wyong Subdivision. (c) Includes Far West Statistical Division.

TABLE 18. PERSONS WHO HAD A JOB AT FEBRUARY 1985 : INDUSTRY DIVISION AND DURATION OF CURRENT JOB, NEW SOUTH WALES
('000)

Industry division of current job	Duration of current job						Total
	Under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 and under 3 years	3 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years or more	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	10.3	*	10.7	14.6	27.0	52.8	119.0
Mining	*	*	*	5.4	8.9	10.1	29.4
Manufacturing	46.3	35.4	85.8	61.8	86.3	104.1	419.7
Electricity, gas and water	*	*	7.2	12.3	10.9	18.8	56.6
Construction	22.7	12.0	30.6	24.4	24.5	35.9	150.1
Wholesale and retail trade	79.9	44.4	117.3	74.8	77.2	57.9	451.5
Transport and storage	18.4	9.1	26.8	19.4	28.0	36.0	137.6
Communication	8.3	*	*	8.0	10.3	15.5	49.3
Finance, property and business services	37.6	18.2	71.6	49.5	41.6	37.8	256.4
Public administration and defence	8.2	6.6	18.6	15.3	19.4	19.8	88.1
Community services (a)	53.5	24.2	106.2	71.0	78.9	58.8	392.6
Recreation, personal and other services	31.9	10.5	39.1	26.7	22.4	18.2	148.8
Total	323.3	170.7	520.8	383.0	435.5	465.7	2,299.1

(a) Includes Education, Health Services, Law and Order, and Religious and Social Welfare Services.

TABLE 19. PERSONS WHO HAD A JOB AT FEBRUARY 1985 : MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP AND DURATION OF CURRENT JOB, NEW SOUTH WALES
('000)

Major occupation group of current job	Duration of current job						Total
	Under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 and under 3 years	3 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years or more	
Professional, technical, etc.	49.5	23.8	92.8	67.8	68.7	76.1	378.7
Administrative and managerial	14.2	10.7	38.7	26.3	37.3	40.3	167.5
Clerical	65.7	37.5	105.3	87.8	83.4	60.4	440.1
Sales	35.6	16.3	60.5	32.7	29.4	22.4	197.0
Farmers, fisherpersons, timber-getters, etc.	11.9	*	16.3	16.9	28.4	52.1	129.9
Miners and quarry workers	*	*	*	*	*	6.2	14.4
Transport and communication	16.6	6.6	23.2	19.2	24.0	34.8	124.5
Tradespersons, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	84.7	52.9	127.7	97.7	121.0	146.1	630.1
Service, sport and recreation	44.1	18.3	56.1	32.4	38.8	27.2	216.9
Total	323.3	170.7	520.8	383.0	435.5	465.7	2,299.1

TABLE 20. PERSONS WHO HAD A JOB AT FEBRUARY 1985 : DURATION OF CURRENT JOB,
REGIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES
('000)

Statistical division and subdivision or district (a)	Duration of current job					Total
	Under 1 year	1 and under 3 years	3 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years or more	
	MALES					
Sydney (b)	193.4	211.6	135.3	167.6	194.4	902.3
Central Sydney and Inner Western Sydney	33.8	40.0	22.6	26.7	34.2	157.3
Southern Sydney	40.7	45.3	25.6	35.7	45.1	192.3
South Western Sydney	13.0	15.0	10.1	12.9	14.0	65.1
Western Sydney	54.2	60.6	33.6	49.0	46.0	243.4
Northern Sydney	45.1	40.9	37.0	36.8	48.0	207.7
Balance of New South Wales (c)	87.4	81.1	85.3	105.6	150.4	509.9
Hunter	18.3	22.9	25.4	24.8	33.0	124.3
Newcastle	15.3	19.8	19.7	21.0	29.6	105.4
Illawarra and South-Eastern	19.2	17.8	16.3	26.2	42.7	122.1
Wollongong	7.8	9.1	5.8	15.1	27.1	64.8
Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast	12.8	12.1	15.7	16.4	17.7	74.7
Northern, North-Western and Central West	23.7	17.5	19.4	23.6	35.1	119.2
Murray and Murrumbidgee	12.9	10.8	8.5	12.3	19.1	63.7
Total, New South Wales	280.8	292.8	220.6	273.2	344.9	1,412.2
FEMALES						
Sydney (b)	149.4	164.7	113.3	104.5	71.2	603.1
Central Sydney and Inner Western Sydney	32.4	27.5	21.8	20.8	17.4	119.9
Southern Sydney	32.1	31.2	23.0	22.3	17.0	125.5
South Western Sydney	12.9	13.6	9.3	5.4	*	44.4
Western Sydney	34.1	41.1	25.1	24.6	13.3	138.1
Northern Sydney	32.9	43.4	30.4	27.1	19.2	153.0
Balance of New South Wales (c)	63.9	63.4	49.1	57.8	49.7	283.9
Hunter	17.9	17.6	10.8	14.7	9.7	70.7
Newcastle	15.8	15.3	9.3	13.2	8.5	62.2
Illawarra and South-Eastern	16.8	14.2	11.0	13.2	10.2	65.5
Wollongong	9.2	7.7	5.8	6.1	4.1	32.9
Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast	6.8	8.6	7.5	7.2	5.9	36.0
Northern, North-Western and Central West	14.1	13.3	12.8	15.7	14.6	70.5
Murray and Murrumbidgee	8.0	9.2	6.3	6.4	6.9	36.8
Total, New South Wales	213.3	228.0	162.4	162.3	120.9	887.0
PERSONS						
Sydney (b)	342.7	376.3	248.6	272.1	265.6	1,505.4
Central Sydney and Inner Western Sydney	66.2	67.5	44.4	47.5	51.6	277.2
Southern Sydney	72.8	76.5	48.5	57.9	62.2	317.8
South Western Sydney	25.9	28.6	19.4	18.4	17.1	109.4
Western Sydney	88.2	101.7	58.6	73.6	59.3	381.5
Northern Sydney	78.0	84.4	67.4	63.9	67.1	360.8
Balance of New South Wales (c)	151.3	144.5	134.4	163.4	200.1	793.7
Hunter	36.2	40.4	36.1	39.5	42.7	195.0
Newcastle	31.1	35.0	29.0	34.3	38.1	167.6
Illawarra and South-Eastern	36.0	32.0	27.4	39.4	52.9	187.7
Wollongong	17.1	16.7	11.6	21.2	31.2	97.7
Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast	19.6	20.7	23.2	23.7	23.5	110.7
Northern, North-Western and Central West	37.8	30.8	32.2	39.2	49.8	189.7
Murray and Murrumbidgee	20.9	20.0	14.8	18.7	26.0	100.4
Total, New South Wales	494.1	520.8	383.0	435.5	465.7	2,299.1

(a) Place of usual residence. (b) Includes Gosford-Wyong Subdivision. (c) Includes Far West Statistical Division.

TECHNICAL NOTE

Estimation procedure

1. The estimates shown in this publication are derived from the population survey by use of a complex ratio estimation procedure. This procedure ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age and sex, rather than to the age and sex distribution within the sample itself.

Reliability of the estimates

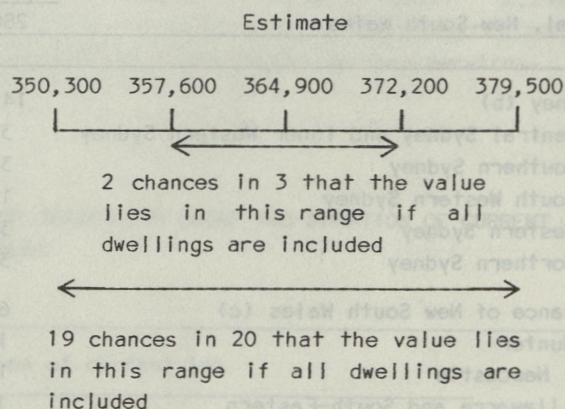
2. Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error. The sampling error is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. Since the estimates in these tables are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, the estimates are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. The standard error can also be expressed as a percentage of the estimate and this is known as the relative standard error.

3. Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this publication. Standard errors of estimates derived from the survey can be determined by using the following table. The figures do not give a precise measure of the standard error of a particular estimate, since they are averages based on calculations from a limited number of monthly population surveys over a wide range of labour force characteristics. However, they do provide a suitable indication of the magnitude of the standard error of any estimate shown in this publication.

4. The size of the standard error increases with the level of the estimate, so that the larger the estimate the larger the standard error. However, it should be noted that the larger the sample estimate the smaller will be the standard error in percentage terms. Thus,

larger sample estimates will be relatively more reliable than smaller estimates.

5. An example of the calculation and the use of standard errors in relation to estimates of persons is as follows. Table 1 shows that the estimated number of persons who were job mobile during the year ending February 1985 was 364,900. Since this estimate is between 300,000 and 500,000, the standard error (as shown in the standard error table) will be between 6,800 and 8,300 and can be approximated as 7,300 (by interpolation and rounded to the nearest 100). Therefore there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey would have been within the range 357,600 to 372,200 and about nineteen chances in twenty that the value would have been within the range 350,300 and 379,500. This example is illustrated in the diagram below:



6. As can be seen from the standard error table, the smaller the estimate, the higher is the relative standard error. Very small estimates are thus subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In this publication, estimates with a relative standard error greater than approximately 25 per cent have not been published. As can be seen in the following standard error table, this is approximately 5,000 for New South Wales, Sydney Statistical Division and Balance of New South Wales estimates. Although figures for these small components can in some cases be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable. In addition, standard errors have been calculated and, for publication cut-off purposes, applied to the estimates for each of the regions shown in Tables 8, 9, 16 and 20. Standard errors of estimates for each region in Tables 8, 9, 16 and 20 can be approximated by determining the standard error for the estimate (as shown in

column 4 in the standard error table), and then multiplying by the factors shown below:

Central Sydney and Inner Western Sydney Subdivisions	1.00
Southern Sydney Subdivision	0.92
South Western Sydney Subdivision	0.88
Western Sydney Subdivision	0.85
Northern Sydney Subdivision	0.86
Hunter Statistical Division	0.96
Newcastle Statistical District	0.94
Illawarra and South-Eastern Statistical Divisions	0.86
Wollongong Statistical District	0.76
Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast Statistical Divisions	1.01
Northern, North-Western and Central West Statistical Divisions	1.01
Murray and Murrumbidgee Statistical Divisions	1.05

For further information, contact the officer listed in the Inquiries Section at the front of this publication.

7. The reliability of an estimated percentage or rate, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the numerator and the size of the denominator. The formula for the relative standard error (RSE) of a percentage or rate is given below:

$$RSE(x/y) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 - [RSE(y)]^2}$$

8. Published figures may also be used to estimate the difference between two survey estimates (of numbers or percentages). Such a figure is itself an estimate and is therefore subject to sampling error. The sampling error of the difference between two estimates depends on their standard errors and the relationship (correlation) between them. An approximate standard error (SE) of the difference between two estimates (x-y) may be calculated by the following formula:

$$SE(x-y) = \sqrt{[SE(x)]^2 + [SE(y)]^2}$$

While this formula will only be exact for differences between separate and uncorrelated characteristics or sub-populations, it is expected to provide a good approximation for all differences likely to be of interest in this publication.

9. The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents, errors made in collection such as in recording and coding of data, and errors made in processing the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling errors. They may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce non-sampling errors to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient operating procedures.

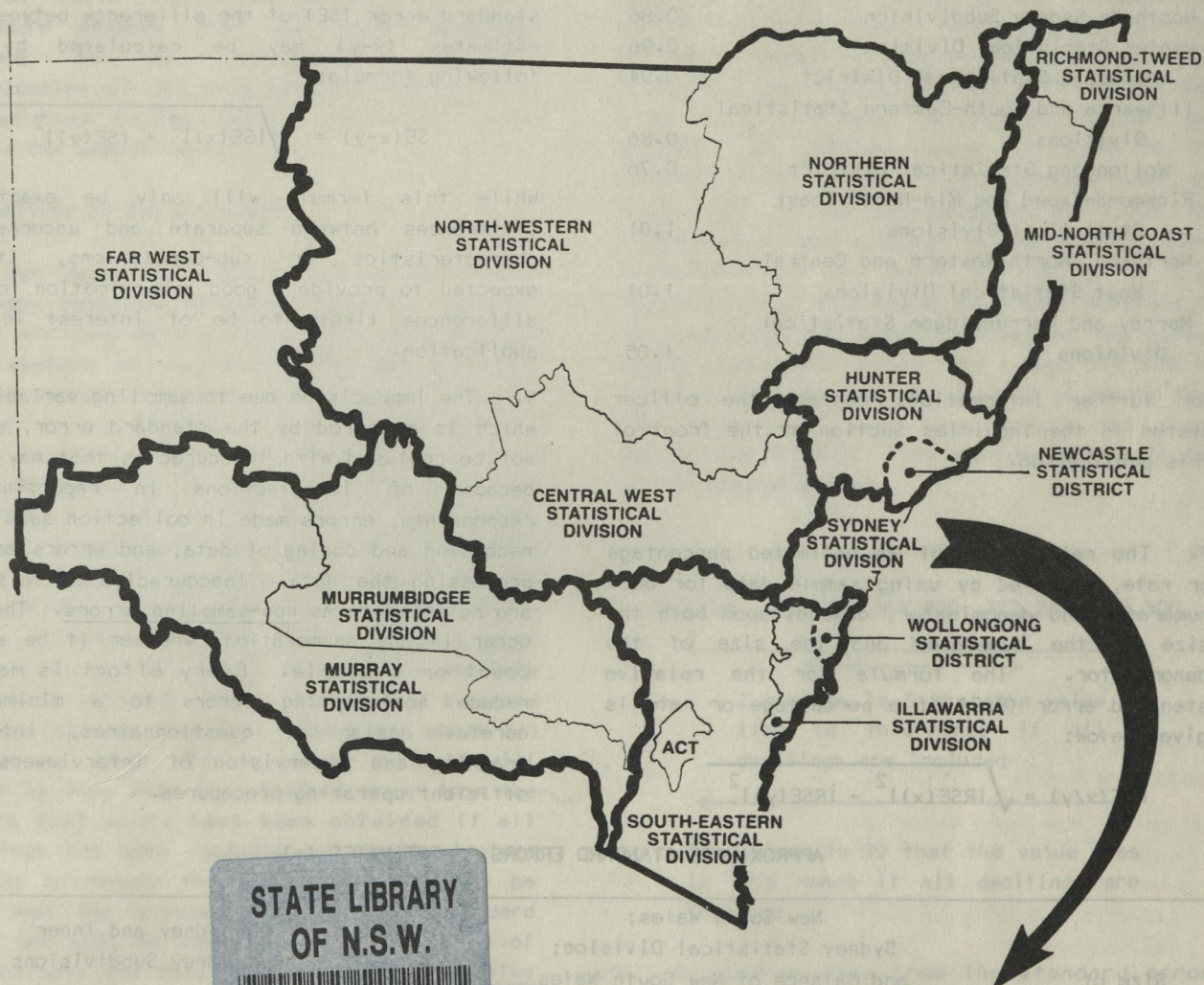
APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES (a)

Size of estimate	New South Wales; Sydney Statistical Division; and Balance of New South Wales		Central Sydney and Inner Western Sydney Subdivisions	
	Standard error of estimate	Relative standard error	Standard error of estimate	Relative standard error
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1)	(number)	(per cent)	(number)	(per cent)
3,000	960	32	1,000	33
4,000	1,100	27	1,150	29
5,000	1,200	24	1,300	26
6,000	1,350	23	1,400	23
7,000	1,450	21	1,550	22
10,000	1,700	17	1,850	19
20,000	2,300	11	2,600	13
50,000	3,350	6.7	4,150	8.3
100,000	4,450	4.5	5,850	5.9
200,000	5,900	3.0	8,300	4.2
300,000	6,800	2.3	10,200	3.4
500,000	8,300	1.7	13,200	2.6
1,000,000	10,600	1.1	18,700	1.9
2,000,000	13,400	0.67	26,400	1.3
5,000,000	18,000	0.36	41,800	0.84

(a) For information on standard errors for estimates for regions of New South Wales shown in Tables 8, 9, 16 and 20 see Technical Note 6 above.

REGIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

(used for the release of estimates from the
ABS population survey program)



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